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CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.....THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

The President communicated to the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of April last, stating the expences of holding Indian conferences and making treaties, the expences of Indian trade, &c. &c. from the declaration of Independence.

The President also laid before the Senate a detailed report of the Secretary of War, of the amount of Indian annuities, &c. rendered in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 19th April last.

Both reports were read and ordered to be printed.

MISSOURI.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union; the question being on the following proviso, offered yesterday by Mr. *Eaton*:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the constitution of the United States which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Mr. *Wilson*, of New Jersey, offered the following substitute, by way of amendment to the proposition of Mr. Eaton, which was lost, only nine voting in its favor.

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving the assent of Congress to so much of the constitution of the state of Missouri making it the duty of the legislature of said state to pass a law "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, said state, under any pretext whatsoever," as may be repugnant to that provision of the constitution of the United States which prescribes that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states."

The question was then taken on adopting Mr. *Eaton's* proviso, and was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays,—Yeas 21—Nays 24.

The question being then stated on the resolution itself, after some debate, it was, on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed till to-morrow.

DECEMBER 9.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Missouri.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, addressed the Senate an hour and a half in defence of the acceptance of the constitution of the state, and of its admission into the Union.

Mr. OTIS, of Massachusetts, took the other side, and spoke about an hour against admitting the state with the constitution which it had submitted to Congress; when

Mr. *Barbour*, of Virginia, presuming that some other gentleman might desire to deliver his sentiments on the question, moved an adjournment; and

The Senate adjourned.

DECEMBER 11.—Mr. *Pinkney* submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law amending or explaining the judiciary laws in such manner as to authorize, under such restrictions as may be thought proper, the prosecution of writs of error in criminal cases, from the judgments of the highest court of judicature in a state in which any question has arisen under the constitution or laws of the Union, to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the assent of Congress to the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. *Eaton*, of Tennessee, said, before the Senate proceeded to a final vote upon the resolution, he would ask permission again to offer the amendment which had heretofore been submitted, and rejected. This, he believed, was strictly in order. The rejection of the proviso being before the Senate, in committee of the whole, did not prevent it from being considered, now that the resolution was reported to the Senate. Mr. E. then offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give the assent of Congress to any provision in the constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes that clause in the constitution of the United States which declares that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states."

Mr. *King*, of New-York, said, as the amendment had already been considered, and rejected by the Senate, he regretted that it had been deemed expedient to offer it again. I object now, said Mr. K. as I have before done, to this amendment, because it declares that, in the admission of Missouri, the Senate have not considered, and do not pronounce any opinion, concerning the clause of the Missouri constitution which makes it the duty of the legislature thereof to pass laws to exclude free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, Missouri. This declaration ought not to be made, because it would exhibit the Senate in this singular situation, (if his construction of the constitution of Missouri were correct,) that, in passing the act of admission, the Senate omits to consider and to allow its due weight to the only provision in that constitution upon which the obligation to admit, or not admit, Missouri depends. Mr. K. said he considered this proposition of much more importance than the mover of it appeared to do; and he was not willing to decide on it instanter at any rate.

Mr. *Eaton* replied at some length. He said he certainly would be as unwilling as any one to press the consideration of what he had submitted, before gentlemen had fully made up their minds and were prepared to vote. He doubted not, however, but that upon this subject all were prepared. It would be borne in mind by the Senate, that this was not an original proposition, but one that had before been considered and voted upon. When he had first the honor of submitting it, the gentleman from N. York (Mr. King) had urged his want of preparation, and on an application of postponement by himself, the postponement had been granted. Under this state of things, Mr. E. could not perceive any necessity for further procrastination, more especially when it seemed to be the wish of all to put an end, in some way, to this unpleasant question. Mr. E. said, as to the constitutionality of the subject, however other gentlemen might be fully satisfied, yet with him, and with others he believed, the fact was otherwise. He was not willing either to affirm or to deny, that the Constitution of Missouri was in strict conformity to the Constitution of the United States; he should have doubts were he to be required affirmatively to vote either way. But of this he did not pretend to doubt, that, thus situated, thus doubting, it was his duty to lean to the side of the constitution, and by his vote to support that instrument which he and every member had sworn to maintain inviolate. The proviso ventured an opinion neither way; it was a *protestando* in the true signification of the term—the exclusion of a conclusion; a waiver on the part of Congress to give an opinion either one way or the other. This being the object which he wished to attain, he trusted the Senate would excuse his again pressing on their consideration, that which had been before acted and voted upon. Encouraged by the information that some gentlemen who had before voted against the proviso had changed their opinions, and were now disposed to vote for it, was with him the inducement for again venturing to offer it. Time had been afforded to think fully on it, and further delay he thought ought not to be requested.

The Senate then divided on the amendment, and there rose in its favor 23 members, and it was agreed to.

The question then being on ordering the resolution to a third reading, as amended,

Mr. *Morril*, of New Hampshire, rose and delivered a speech of nearly two hours' length against the resolution.

Mr. *Macon* followed this speech with a motion to re-commit the resolution to the select committee which reported it, with instructions to strike out the *proviso* adopted to-day on the motion of Mr Eaton. Mr. *Macon* had no doubt whatever of the propriety of the naked resolution as reported, and was opposed to the proviso; he therefore proposed this mode of getting rid of it.

The question on re-committing the resolution was decided in the *negative* by yeas and nays—Yeas 17, Nays 27.

The question was then taken on ordering the resolution, as amended, to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the *affirmative* by yeas and nays—Yeas 26, Nays 18.

When the resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union was under consideration on Monday, and after Mr. Barbour had declined engaging in the debate, not, he said, that he was unwilling to meet the question, but with a hope and under the expectation that the question would be immediately taken—

Mr. Trimble, of Ohio, said it was not his wish to detain the Senate; that if he had entertained a wish to engage in the discussion, the present state of his health was such that he could not express himself so as to be heard by the Senate, nor could he speak at all without great pain. He rose, he said, to state an objection to the Constitution of Missouri, which had not been alluded to in the debate on this resolution—an objection of more force, and in his view, involving principles more important to the interests of the nation, than the provision which had been so much discussed. The 8th article of the constitution of Missouri authorizes the establishment of a bank with a capital not to exceed five millions of dollars, *at least one half of which shall be reserved for the use of the state*. Mr. T. said he considered this provision a direct and palpable violation of that part of the 10th section of the federal constitution which provides that "no state shall coin money, emit bills of credit, [or] make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." This important provision of the federal constitution, said Mr. T. was intended to guard against evils which might embarrass the federal government, and prove destructive to the best interests of the people of the U. States. An immaterial change in the form did not change the substance. Whether a bill of credit is signed by an Auditor, a Treasurer, an officer of a State, or a President of a Bank created for that purpose, the evils are the same. The power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures, has been exclusively given to Congress. It was never contemplated or anticipated, that these important powers should be rendered nugatory by bank machinery, put in operation entirely by federal or state power. Mr. T. said it was also his opinion that banks, as established in the United States, are anti-republican institutions, which tend inevitably to aristocracy.

Mr. Smith said he would refer the gentleman to the journals of the last session, to show that a resolution admitting Alabama into the Union had passed without opposition, and that the constitution of Alabama contained a provision for the establishment of a bank.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. Wilson, of New-Jersey, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what provisions are necessary or proper to be made by law to meet contingencies which may arise from unlawful, disputed, or doubtful votes, under that part of the 12th article of amendments to the constitution of the United States, which relates to counting the votes of the Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Wilson said it would be found, on referring to the article of the constitution alluded to in this resolution, that the provision in relation to counting the votes for President and Vice-President is very general. The words are, "the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and *the votes shall then be counted*." It is not said *who* shall count the votes, nor *who* shall decide what votes shall be counted. In consequence of this defect, as the Senate would well remember, some difficulty occurred four years ago, in relation to the votes from Indiana. Objections were made to receiving these votes; the counting was interrupted; the two Houses separated; and although on that occasion they again came together, and proceeded on, and completed the business before them, so happy a result might not always be produced. Cases might occur where stronger doubts might exist, or more excitement prevail; debates be protracted, and decision deferred, and serious inconveniences or evils follow. Was it not probable such a case would occur during the present session? Would it not at least be prudent to guard against danger from such a contingency? Congress had unquestionably the power, under the last clause of the 8th section of the first article of the constitution, and he thought they ought to exercise it, by vesting the authority to decide upon doubtful, disputed, or unlawful votes, either in the President of the Senate, the Senate itself, the House of Representatives, or in the two Houses, conjointly or separately. At least, Mr. W. deemed the subject of sufficient importance to justify the inquiry proposed in the resolution which he had submitted.

Mr. Wilson submitted also the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what amendments are necessary and proper to be made to the act entitled "An act relative to the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President, in case of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice-President," passed March 1, 1792.

Both resolutions lie on the table one day of course.

ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of legislative business, the resolution declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union was read a third time, and the question stated, "Shall the resolution pass?"

The question being then put, the resolution was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence; and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.—Mr. *Cobb* gave notice of his intention, so soon as the question now under consideration in committee of the whole, should be finally disposed of, to call for the consideration of his propositions contemplating a retrenchment of the expences of the government.

MISSOURI.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Nelson*, of Virginia, in the chair, on the resolution declaring the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the other States of the Union. And the question having been again stated—

Mr. SERGEANT rose, and occupied the floor for two hours, when the house adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.—On motion of Mr. *Butler*, of New Hampshire, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for prohibiting printers and editors of newspapers, and all other persons who are proprietors of any such printing establishments, or in any way concerned in the publication of newspapers, from being mail contractors or postmasters; and, also, prohibiting postmasters from being mail contractors, or being employed in conveyance of the mail.

On motion of Mr. *Baldwin*, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be required to communicate to this House any information which may have been received by that Department, touching any alterations in the commercial laws or regulations of any of the nations of Europe, which may have been made or adopted since the year 1817.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, delivered at some length his views of this subject, and the reasons why he was in favor of the passage of the resolution.

When he concluded—

Mr. *Hill*, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment, qualifying the assent of the admission of the new State into the Union by an exception of a particular clause of the Constitution. This motion, however, was withdrawn by Mr. Hill for the present, on the representation of Mr. Lowndes, that it would embarrass the main debate, by bringing on an accidental one, and would deprive him of the opportunity of replying to some objections he had not anticipated, and to others arising from a misapprehension or evasion of his first arguments in support of the resolution.

Mr. *Baldwin* then moved to strike out the *Preamble* to the Resolve.

Mr. *Lowndes* assigned briefly the reasons why, on more mature reflection, he should assent to this course, though he had at first preferred the other.

The question being taken on striking out the Preamble, was decided in the *affirmative*, 87 to 65.

Mr. *Hemphill*, of Pennsylvania, delivered, at considerable length, his sentiments in hostility to the Resolution for the admission of Missouri as now constituted—

And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting from the 4th Auditor a list of balances charged in that office, and due more than three years prior to September, 1820; and a list of persons, (only five in number,) who have failed to render their accounts to that office.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report of the Secretary of War of a plan on which the army may be reduced to 6000 men; made in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 11th of May last.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report from the Secretary of the Treasury relative

to any alterations or modifications which he might deem necessary in the acts fixing the fees and emoluments of the officers of the customs, and a plan for compensating them according to their respective services; rendered in obedience to a resolution of the house of the 13th of May last.

The first named document was laid on the table, the remaining two referred to committees, and all ordered to be printed.

MISSOURI.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Virginia, in the chair, on the resolution for admitting the state of Missouri into the Union, when a debate commenced, which continued until the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, delivered at considerable length his sentiments in opposition to the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Cook of Illinois, briefly assigned the reasons which would induce him to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Lowndes replied, in a speech of two hours, to the arguments opposed to the passage of the resolution, and in vindication of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sergeant rejoined, in a few explanatory remarks; and

With his remarks the debate ended; not, however, before Mr. Gross, of New-York, had intimated his intention to move the *previous question*, with a view to close the debate.

The question was then taken, "Shall the resolution be engrossed, and ordered to be read a third time?" Which was decided by yeas and nays: Yeas 79; Nays 93.

And the resolution for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union was *rejected*.

Mr. Lowndes then rose, and said that he did not wish to be disrespectful to the majority of the house, as declared on the vote just taken, but he now felt it to be his duty to call on them, having rejected the resolution proposed by the committee of their appointment, to devise and propose to the house the means necessary to protect the territory, the property, and *all* the rights of the United States, in the Missouri country.

A motion being made to adjourn, was decided affirmatively; and, at a little before sunset,

The house adjourned.

Foreign Advices.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 19.

By the fine fast sailing ship South-Boston, Captain Campbell, in 42 days from Liverpool, we this morning received files of London papers to the 3d ult. inclusive.

The trial of the Queen had not yet terminated. The bill of Pains and Penalties was pressed to a second reading in the House of Lords. The debate had lasted two days; in the course of which, the Lord Chancellor had avowed his conviction of her guilt, even though the whole of the evidence given by Italian witnesses should be overlooked. He was followed by Lord Erskine, who spoke for some time against the bill, and in defence of the Queen's innocence; but was at length so much overcome from indisposition, that he could not proceed—and when contrasting the evidence of Majocchi with that given by Dr. Holland, his lordship suddenly stopped, and soon after fell forward upon the table, in a senseless state. The anxiety of the whole house was instantly aroused, the windows were thrown open, the Lord Chancellor, Earl of Liverpool, and Earls Gray and Carnarvon, with Lord Holland, and Mr. Baron Garrow, hastened to his assistance, and succeeded in raising him up, but his speech and color were gone. They then became seriously alarmed, and immediately proceeded to convey him out of the house into an adjoining room, where medical aid was immediately procured. After the lapse of half an hour, Lord Erskine's indisposition being so severe as to prevent his return, the house resumed the debate.

Our papers are mostly upon the side of opposition, but they appear much divided in opinion as to the final result of the trial. The gentlemen passengers in the ship appear to be generally of opinion that the Queen will be acquitted.

The circumstance of the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the Duke of Sussex, calling upon her Majesty, goes further to induce a belief that she will be acquitted, than any thing that we have seen since the commencement of the trial.—*Courier.*

LONDON, OCT. 27.

From the Moniteur of Monday, it would appear that the peasants of France are by no means eager for the military service in that country. A royal ordinance is issued against such recruits as shall mutilate themselves to escape from serving; and provides that they shall be incorporated in the companies of pioneers.

Ali Pasha's power is said to have been destroyed without a blow, and all his treasures and magazines taken. His troops unanimously declared that they would not fight in the tyrant's cause.

OCTOBER 29.

His royal highness Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, has felt it his duty to wait upon her Majesty. He first called on Wednesday, but then only left his card, with a view to prepare her majesty for a future interview. On Friday her majesty apprised him that she was ready to receive him, and he immediately waited upon her at Brandenburgh-House. He remained with her majesty for an hour. The meeting was embittered by painful recollections, but upon the whole was highly satisfactory to both parties. It is stated that one of the royal Dukes intends paying a similar visit.

We lament to state, that on Friday night her majesty was seriously indisposed. We have pleasure in adding, that she was yesterday somewhat better, although still extremely weak.

Mr. O'Meara, who had been sent on a mission from her majesty's legal advisers to Switzerland, has returned. He it was, we understand, who was enabled to obtain copies of the original correspondence of the late Baron Ompteda.

It is understood that her majesty will go down to the House of Lords on the first day of the debates on the second reading of the bill—supposed to be Thursday next.

NOVEMBER 1.

By the packet which arrived yesterday from Lisbon, we have received letters of the 16th ult. Marshal Beresford arrived at Lisbon, from Rio Janeiro, a few days previous to that date, in the Vengeur 74, Capt. Maitland. His arrival caused a considerable sensation in the Portuguese capital. Lord Beresford, who appears to have been extremely anxious to obtain permission to land, wrote immediately to the government for that purpose; but receiving a polite refusal, couched under the anxiety they felt lest the person of the marshal should be exposed to insult; and that the consequences might not be confined to him alone, but that a misunderstanding with England, which they were, above all things, most desirous to avoid, might thence be produced. His lordship was not satisfied with this reply. He claimed permission to land on account of his health, which had been long indifferent, and which required that he should come on shore. He declared that he felt no apprehension on the score of insult, in any part of Portugal; and that he would remove all fears of a misunderstanding with England, by taking the whole responsibility upon himself. The government, however, closed the negotiation by stating, that in the existing circumstances of the country, they could not possibly permit marshal Beresford to land. It was understood at Lisbon, that lord Beresford brought with him, from Rio Janeiro, additional powers from the king, which would have given him a control over the whole kingdom, little short of monarchy; and this belief, whether well founded or not, seems to have given decision to the refusal to land, and to enter the capital. It is remarkable that the money brought by lord Beresford from Rio Janeiro in the Vengeur, which was destined to counteract the expected revolution, has fallen into the hands of the new government. According to the private letters, when the Vengeur arrived, lord Beresford refused to deliver up the bills of lading, addressed in the usual manner to the Secretary of the Treasury, without which the specie could not be claimed. Two days subsequently to this, however, another vessel from the Brazils anchored in the port of Lisbon, with duplicates of the bills of lading, which being presented to Capt. Maitland, he no longer felt himself empowered to withhold the delivery of the specie. Lord Beresford, together with several English officers of the army of Portugal, has returned to England by this packet. The letters from Lisbon warmly express the feeling of thankfulness of the writers, that his lordship did not reach Lisbon during the progress of the revolution.

NOVEMBER 2.

We have been so long accustomed to revere the conduct of the Lord Chancellor, that we have great pain in offering up an unfavorable comment upon what has this day fallen from him. In the lower courts, the rules of which the House of Peers have professed to adopt in the proceedings against the Queen, it is usual for the Judge, in summing up the evidence, to state fairly what has been sworn on both sides, and to point out to the jury the preponderating scale; always, however, taking care to throw into the scale of the accused every favorable inference which the circumstances of the case will warrant; we do not say that the Lord Chancellor has avoided this course, but we complain of his having declared his own impression of the guilt of the Queen, before he touched upon a single point of the evidence. We fear, also, that his summing up has more the air of a counsel pleading for a client, than of a judge weighing the evidence, and giving to the accused, as far as justice will allow, the holy aid of mercy, and every benefit which doubt, or suspicion of the proofs against her, will afford. It is the worst compliment ever paid to the lord chancellor, to say, as was said of him in the house this day, "It is one of the best speeches made on that side of the question."—*True Briton.*

We received this forenoon advices from Calcutta to the 23d of June. We are sorry to hear that the cotton crops have failed last season in the presidency of Calcutta, and that the year's production was not expected to exceed 30,000 bales.

Accounts from Manilla, mention that lord Cochrane had captured a vessel proceeding from that place, with half a million of dollars on board, and had carried his prize into Valparaiso. Two ships, with two millions of dollars, from Acapulco, made a narrow escape, and must have been captured but for lord Cochrane's putting into Valparaiso, and so enabling those valuable ships to get out of his reach. At Manilla there was no military force to protect that valuable depot, and the governor had it in contemplation, in the event of his not receiving a garrison from Europe, to surrender the place in trust to the English; and for that purpose he had sent a despatch to the government of Bombay.

NOVEMBER 3.

From the Times.

We leave to the country to see and reflect deeply on the manner in which the Bill of Pains and Penalties is pressed to a second reading.—They are very safe who describe the lords as honorable, disinterested, unbiassed judges; but we may be allowed to ask, in behalf of the Queen, whether the character of her moral conduct can, or ought to be, decided on, as good or bad, like the expediency of a greater or less military force, by confidence in ministers? The question has become one of mere strength, and we could almost shed tears when we reflect that those who heretofore defended her majesty, when in the prime of youth, against the odious imputations of libertinism, should now not only choose to bring forward a charge of a similar nature against her in her old age, but should canvass, and use the influence which their situation gives, to obtain votes against her.

Either house of Parliament may decide as it thinks proper; but all the country know full assuredly that the Queen is innocent. The great features of the case are so strong and distinguishable, that they cannot be disguised by trick, chicanery, and special pleading. All the balderdash, lies, nonsense, and absurdity, that has been sworn against the Queen, is dissipated at once and in a moment, to common sense and just intellects, by the simple fact of her having quitted Bergami in an instant, as soon as she found her presence necessary in England; though she might have had 50,000l. a year to have spent the rest of her life with him. Can any one account for such a fact on the supposition of a criminal intercourse or attachment?

North-West Expedition.—Accounts were received at the Admiralty, yesterday morning, of the safety of the Hecla and Griper, discovery ships, under the command of lieut. Parry. It appears that they proceeded up Lancaster Sound, went directly over the spot where captain Ross stated the land to prevent his advancing any further, and passed opposite the copper-mine river of Hearne, in lat. 75, long. 115, where they wintered. By this, lieut. Parry and his companions are entitled to the reward granted by act of parliament for having penetrated that distance. The despatches from lieutenant Parry are not yet received, but the arrival of the ships may be daily expected. They were last spoken with by the Ellison, whaler, in lat. 68, long. 69, all well.

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1821.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Adjourned on Tuesday last, after a somewhat busy session, during which they passed thirty-eight public, and eighty-four private acts, beside several resolutions. The captions of the acts of a public nature, will be found in our paper of to-day; and such of the private acts, as possess a local importance in this section of the state, will be given hereafter.

We were incorrectly informed, when we stated that a charter for a new college in the West had been refused; the fact is otherwise. A charter has been granted, though with considerable reluctance. It now depends on the liberality of individuals, whether we shall have a respectable college built up among us: a *respectable* one, we say; for such a one only can be beneficial to the community, and confer honor on the literary taste and munificence of the West.

The subject of a CONVENTION was introduced by Mr. *Cameron*, of Fayetteville, and very summarily disposed of by our good friends in the east. This is no more than we expected. We had prepared ourselves for disappointment; and the cavalier treatment the friends of a Convention, of equal rights and privileges, received from the east, is only adding another to the many proofs we have already had, that it is in vain to expect any thing like justice from their hands. But the *people*, thank heaven, rule in this country: They are the source of all power: Their will is paramount, and must be obeyed: There is no appeal from it. It is not for a few men to lord it over them, and bind them and their posterity to be the humble vassals of an aristocracy: It is not for a few men to say *this* or *that* shall be your constitution, when the very authority to form such an instrument must emanate from them, and their obligations to observe which can be binding only as long as they choose: And it is not for a few men to tell the people that the reason why they must *obey*, is because they are incapable to *command:* No; it is not for a few men to say this, and act accordingly, with impunity. The course pointed out for the West is as plain as the milky-way; so plain that it cannot be missed; so plain that it will not be missed. There are other places where the grievances of the West can be redressed beside the State-House at Raleigh: And if the people shall see fit to assemble, by their delegates, *at some other place*, and do themselves that justice, which is refused by those who assume to be the only persons legally qualified to dispense it, who shall forbid them?

The east may be assured that this subject will not rest. The people will not let it. They revere the constitution; but they revere the principles which are the foundations of it, *more.* They have asked for justice, for their rights, have even begged for them, till their blood has mantled in their cheeks, at their degradation, at the insults which they have submitted to. They will ere long speak in a more effectual manner, in a tone deep and loud, which will be heard and respected. We are not threatening: We are using language, the spirit of which would be approved by the purest patriot of the revolution, could his approbation reach us from the abodes of the blessed: We are using a language, which the better principles of even the eastern aristocracy must acknowledge to be proper, and called for by the occasion. But if it sound harsh to their ears, if it disturb the equability of their temper, they alone are the cause. They have refused us justice; they have treated our complaints with contempt; they have driven us to the necessity of using bold language, and they seem determined to compel us to use bolder measures. As the east give the sanction of the constitution to all their injustice and oppression, so the west will resort to no measures which the principles on which that constitution is based, will not most unequivocally sanction.

CENSUS OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

The census of Mecklenburg has just been completed, and the aggregate of the population has been politely furnished us by a correspondent, which is as follows:—

White population, - - -	11,685
Black do. - - - -	5,210
	16,895

In the year 1810, the population of the above county was 14,272; making an increase, in ten years, of 2,623.

LIST OF THE PUBLIC ACTS

Passed by the General Assembly of N. Carolina in 1820.

1. An Act to provide a Revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of Government for the year 1821. [The tax on land and polls is the same as last year. Retail Merchants are taxed in proportion to their stock in trade: those whose stock is between $400 and $2,000 pay $6; between $2,000 and $5,000 pay $8; between $5,000 and $10,000 pay $12; if above $10,000 pay $20. Wholesale Merchants pay a tax of $25; Commission Merchants $15. The tax on Pedlars is reduced from $20 to $15. Tax on Negroes brought to and sold in the State is $10.]

2. Prescribing the time within which mortgages and deeds and conveyances in trust shall be proved and registered. [Within six months after their execution. To take effect on the 1st of June next.]

3. In aid of an act passed by the Legislature of Virginia incorporating a company to establish a communication between the waters of Roanoke River and those which fall into Chowan River, and the rivers and other water courses intermediate between any of them and the river Potomac.

4. To authorise the Governor of this State to direct the sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which are yet unsold. [Two commissioners, to be appointed by the governor, are to lay off the land, and he is to fix the time of sale.]

5. Granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state. [Two years allowed.]

6. To explain the duties of county courts, executors, administrators and guardians, in certain cases therein mentioned, and for other purposes. [Giving guardians appointed in other states power to claim their wards' shares in this state.]

7. For repairing and improving the road leading over Swannano Gap to Ashville, thence to the Haywood line.

8. To provide for the payment of costs where a slave is convicted of a capital crime. [Costs to be paid by the county.]

9. For cleaning out and deepening the swash or swashes at Ocracock inlet, and improving the navigation of the same. [A company is incorporated for the purpose.]

10. Allowing additional compensation to the Attorney General and Solicitors for the state. [To have $20 a court allowed, exclusive of fees; and the Attorney-General $100 for attending each supreme court.]

11. To quiet the title of persons in possession of slaves. [Where a person has been in possession of a slave for a certain period, his title shall not be questioned, except in cases in which the law requires a transfer.]

12. To regulate the proceedings on suits against the corporations. [A plaintiff is authorised to summon the President or chief officer of a corporation to answer his complaint.]

13. To amend the act passed 1819, making provision for running the boundary line between this State and Tennessee, and to repeal a part thereof. [Makes some alteration in the compensation allowed to the commissioners.]

14. To amend an act passed in 1817, entitled an act concerning promissory notes and other negotiable instruments. [Where there are more than one person bound in a bond, they shall be consolidated in one suit.]

15. An act concerning Coroners. [Makes it their duty to give bond and security in 2000 dollars, and renew them annually.]

16. Allowing compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Commons of this State, and to the officers of both Houses. [Each member allowed three dollars per day—Speakers $4—Clerks of each house $6 with $60 for transcribing the Journal—Engrossing Clerks $4, and in each case $3 for every 30 miles travel.]

17. To amend an act of 1819, concerning the clerks of the superior and county courts. [Extending the provision of said act to the clerk of the supreme court.]

18. To appoint commissioners to review part of the State Road in Ashe. [Appointing Wm. Edwards, David Edwards, and Jas. Maxwell, commissioners.]

19. To authorise the Supreme Court to hear parol evidence in certain cases. [Admits witnesses to be summoned in certain cases.]

20. Limiting the time within which judgments before a justice of the peace may be revived. [Within 3 years.]

21. To repeal an act passed in the year 1796, entitled an act to punish persons for removing debtors out of one county to another, or out of the State, and for other purposes. [Where a debtor is removed by a person with intent to injure the creditor, he is still liable for all his debts.]

22. Concerning the clerks of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. [No clerk to retain his office after residing twelve months out of the county.]

23. To amend the Militia Laws of this State. [Repeals the 6th section of the act of 1806, and directs the Adjutant-General in future to commence suits against the general and field officers in the Superior courts of the counties where they reside, and makes it the duty of the clerks to account for the fines as they do for other taxes received by them.]

24. For the relief of honest debtors. [No debtor to be imprisoned, if he will make a surrender of his property, or can conscientiously take the insolvent's oath.]

25. Prohibiting white men from cultivating the lands reserved for the Cherokee Indians. [Penalty not exceeding 500 dollars, at the discretion of the court.]

26. To establish a College in the Western part of the State. [This is a mere act of incorporation, giving no funds. It authorises the Trustees to fix on the site of the buildings when they shall have sufficient funds to commence the work.]

27. Further pointing out the duty of Guardians. [Required to renew their bonds every three years; on failure, the Clerk to issue sci. fas. against them.]

28. To amend the act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise. [The commissioners of Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Halifax and Raleigh, to appoint not exceeding three auctioneers, to require bonds.]

29. To amend an act passed in 1819, making provision for running the boundary line between the State of Tennessee and to repeal a part thereof. [Makes some alteration in the compensation allowed to the commissioners.]

30. To clear out and improve the navigation of Broad River, in the county of Rutherford. [5000 dollars are appropriated for this purpose from the funds set apart for Public Improvement.]

31. To authorise commissioners to erect a house in Fayetteville for the safe keeping of the public arms. [The Governor is authorised to draw on the Treasury for $750 for this purpose.]

32. Extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. [To suits not exceeding 100 dollars.]

33. Compensating the commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of 1819, for surveying and selling the public lands adjoining the city of Raleigh. [Allowing them three dollars a day, and the same for every 30 miles travelling.]

34. To authorise and direct the publication of the British Statutes in force in this State. [Judge Potter is authorised to contract for the printing of such statutes or parts of statutes as have been reported by the commissioners appointed to revise the laws of this State, as in their opinion are in force.]

35. To repeal an act of last session, chap. 17, allowing compensation to jurors.

36. An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled an act concerning military land warrants, passed in the year 1819.

37. To amend the 44th section of an act passed in 1741, concerning servants. [Two-thirds of the value of executed slaves to be paid to the owner by the county.]

38. Concerning the marriage of infant females. [Shall not marry under the age of fifteen, except by consent of parents.]

39. Directing the manner in which lands and negroes levied on by sheriffs and constables, shall be hereafter sold. [Last Thursday in every month sale day, at the court-house.]

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 14.

The question on the naked proposition, for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union, was yesterday settled by a vote in the house of representatives; on which occasion, it was decided that Missouri, as *now* constituted, should *not be admitted into the Union*. Whether she would be admitted as differently constituted, is a question to be decided when the resolution (containing an exception of any provision of the constitution of Missouri, if any such there be, which contravenes a particular clause in the constitution of the United States) which has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives, shall be acted upon. We apprehend that the vote on that resolve will not widely differ from that which was yesterday taken. As many friends as will be gained by the exception in that feature, will probably be lost by it, some members considering it as surplusage merely, neither adding or detracting from the force of the resolution, and others viewing it as a concession of principle.

On this subject, as it now presents itself, we will offer but a few remarks.

The question which has been decided negatively in the House of Representatives, is not, in any respect, the same as that which was agitated at the last session of Congress. It is a question admitting of a difference of opinion, which, we have high authority for saying, is not in all cases necessarily a difference of principle. We do not mean to say that the feelings which displayed themselves at the last session, did not at all operate on this more recent decision. We believe that they did operate, sensibly and insensibly, on the minds of the members of both houses. But their influence has been felt without being avowed.

We are induced to believe, however, that, but for the clause inserted in the constitution of Missouri respecting free negroes, the constitution would have been accepted by Congress, if not without division, at least without hesitation. The friends of Missouri had prevented her restriction at the last session, in the only particular in which there was any dispute respecting her; and it was due from the people of Missouri to those who had stood by them in the hour of trial, that they should form a constitution against which no plea of exception could be taken. If advisedly inserted, the provision respecting free negroes ought to have been admitted. There was the less reason for inserting it, inasmuch as the omission to insert it would not have impaired the powers of the state in this respect, and its insertion could not confer them if not before inherent in the people.

As the matter now stands, we trust no difficulty will arise, even should the resolution from the Senate not pass in the House of Representatives. It could not have been the design of Missouri to enter into a conflict with the authority of the Union. Finding that she has done so without intending it, we cannot doubt she will expunge from her constitution the obnoxious clause, especially as it is of no sort of consequence to her, neither conferring power by its presence, nor taking power away by its absence, and that she will then be welcomed into the Union by the unanimous voice of the Congress.

In what manner this question is to be proposed to the people of Missouri, we do not think very material. If a thing be determined on, it is easy to find a way of doing it. And, in respect to this particular subject, we are quite sure that the general opinion will be, that the *shortest* way is best. If it can be adjusted by a conditional act of admission, we hope that course will be taken. *Nat. Intel.*

MARRIED,

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. JOHN BEARD, to Miss MARIA KELLY, both of this town.

In this county, a short time since, Mr. JOHN VANETTON, to Miss LYDIA LOWRY.

DIED,

At Raleigh, on the 21st ultimo, ALEXANDER LUCAS, Esq. senior editor of the *Raleigh Minerva*, aged 33.

☞ *Several communications and other articles unavoidably omitted.*

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Bacon	lb.		8		10
Beef, mess		8			
fresh			3		4
Beeswax			25		30
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2	25	3	
Peach			65		
Apple			60		65
Butter	lb.				20
Coffee			30		32
Corn	bush.		45		50
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	14	25		
Flour, superfine	bbl.	3	62½		
fine		3	25	3	50
Flax seed	bush.	1	10	1	20
Gin, Holland	gal.	1		1	25
Northern			60		70
Hog's lard	lb.		8		10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6		6	50
English		5		6	
Lead	lb.		10		12½
Molasses	gal.		40		45
Oats	bush.		30		40
Pork	100 lb.	4		5	
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		75	1	
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1	25	1	35
W. Island, 4th do.					
do. 3d do.			90		
New-England			50		60
Rice	100 lb.	4		5	
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.				90
Liverpool ground				1	
Steel, German	lb.		20		25
blistered					
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11		12	
Loaf	lb.		25		27
Tea, Young Hyson		1	12½	1	25
Hyson		1	20	1	40
Imperial		1	75	2	
Gunpowder		1	50	1	75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4		5	
manufactured	lb.		10		12
Tallow			14		15
Wheat	bush.		60		
Whiskey	gal.		50		55

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.——30tf

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.

M. D.

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the pleasure of informing the public, that the Academy will be opened on the first day of January, under the care of a Gentleman from the North, whose name we have not yet learned from our agent. Tuition will be at the rate of twenty dollars per year. They have also the satisfaction of informing the public, that the Female Department of the Academy will be opened on the same day, under the care of Mrs. TERRELL, late of Connecticut. English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Philosophy, use of the Globes, Needle-work, and Painting, will be taught at the low price of twenty dollars per year. Boarding may be had in the village for seventy-five dollars per year.

By order of the President.

JNO. CHRISTIAN, *Secretary.*

Lawrenceville, Mongomery Co. N. C. } 3w30
December 14*th*, 1820. }

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an order hath been made and signed by the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company, that a fifth instalment of *ten dollars* on each share is required to be paid by the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Treasurer.*

5th December, 1820.——5w29

Letter Press Printing,

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

Notice.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large and commodious house in this place, on the western side of the town, situate between the Male and Female Academies, which he intends as a boarding-house for young ladies. He will furnish them with good board, washing, and lodging, for seventy-five dollars, for this year. He pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

As parents and guardians are desirous that their children's expenses may be so managed, as if the money had actually all passed through their own hands, he therefore considers the following method of keeping their accounts will answer the purpose:

Those who come to this place well provided with clothes, will not require any additional ones for some time. However, when they write home, it is very easy to let their parents know what they require, and an answer to said letter will contain an order for said articles, if their parents think it necessary.

The next time they write home, they will mention what such articles cost, which will enable their parents not only to know what articles their children get, but what they cost them. It will, at the same time, with the assistance of the Tutoresses, habituate the children to keeping their own accounts, which will be very essential to them during life, and the improvement they may make in this little business, will be very gratifying to their parents.

It is unnecessary for the young ladies to trouble their parents with the purchase of books, quills, ink, paper, &c. as what the Academy exercises require must be had. It is only necessary to include them with the cost of other articles, so that they may be acquainted with every expense.

He recollects, some years ago, of having two young ladies at the Salem Academy; at that time Mr. Kramer attended it; he wrote to the subscriber frequently, and each letter contained a statement of the young ladies' accounts, with what additional articles they might have had since he wrote the last: Therefore, by having reference to his last letter, a view was had of their accounts to that time. This led the subscriber to the above method, with what he considers a little amendment.

Those little attentions, although apparently of but little importance, when carefully attended to may prove to be of considerable advantage to the young ladies, and to the welfare of the Academy.

The Trustees are nicely attentive to the choice of their Tutoresses, and as nicely attentive to the care of the young ladies; and in order that the business of the Academy may go on with success, they must be as attentive to the young ladies' expenses, which it is believed the above method will regulate.

JOHN FULTON.

Salisbury, January 1, 1821.——4w30

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Z. ELLIOTT and E. B. BURNHAM, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;

Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.

ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.

30 E & B.

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjacent counties, that, in addition to his former Stock, he has just received, and now offers for sale, at his Store in Concord, a great variety of

Choice and Fasnionable GOODS,

well adapted to the season; which he will sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites all those who wish to purchase to call and examine for themselves.

He would also beg leave herewith to tender his sincere acknowledgments, and to return his best thanks, to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He also most earnestly, but very respectfully, requests all those whose notes and accounts have become payable, to call and make payment without delay, as that alone will enable him to meet his engagements, and afford the proper and necessary accommodation.

TOBIAS BROWN, *Agent for*
MICHAEL BROWN.

Concord, Dec. 12, 1820.——5w27

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Hard-Ware, and
Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 J. MURPHY.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, North-Carolina, January 1, 1821; which, if not taken out previous to the 1st of April, they will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

A.—Alexander Abijah. B.—Baker Sarah, Basinger Mathias, Burris Solomon. C.—Culp Peter, Carson Robert, Coleman William, 2. D.—Downum Speakman, Duff John. G.—Gardner James, Gibson John, Gilmer Josiah, Giles William M., Gilliam William. H.—Hinesaman William, Harris Hector K., Harris Elam, Harris James S. J.—Jamison John C. K.—King Patrick. L.—Lamm James jr. M.—McCachron Peter R., McKin Andrew, Means John, McGraw Susana, Morrison Elam J. O.—Orr Isabella. P.—Pickens Alexander, Propes John, Propes Henry. R.—Ridinhower Nicholas. S.—Searbrough Silas, Sims Nathaniel, Stafford James B., Smith Hugh, 2. T.—Tucker George. U.—Udy Jacob. W.—West Dorothy C., Walter Martin; Wood Alexander, Wilie Isaac.

DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this office for the following Literary Publications, &c. viz: The Edinburgh Review, London Quarterly do. North-American do. Analectic Magazine, Port Folio, Christian Spectator, Missionary Herald, &c. &c. 3w30

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury,

BEG leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON,
HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.——27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chains' bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash will be paid, on its delivery at our shop. W. & H.

State of North-Carolina,

Rowan County....Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:

November Sessions, 1820.

Jacob Lopp, vs. Jacob Sink. } Original Attachment.....Levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob Sink, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand. 3w30

Test. JOHN GILES.

State of North-Carolina:

Rowan County....Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions:

November Sessions, 1820.

Mumford Dejournett, vs. John Dejournett, administrator of Christopher Dejournett. } Petition for distributive share.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Dejournett, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and said petition heard ex parte. t32

Test. JOHN GILES, *Clerk of Rowan County.*

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Maxwell and Henry Chambers, and others, vs. James Irwin, Robert and Samuel Chambers. } Petition for the division of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of other states....*Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, published in the town of Salisbury, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Iredell, on the third Monday in February, 1821, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte. 6w29

R. SIMONTON, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
October Sessions, A. D. 1820.

Thomas and John Tipps, vs. Louisa and Conrad Tipps, *administrators of* Matthias Tipps, deceased. } Petition for distributive shares of the estate of Matthias Tipps, deceased.

IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Tipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, requiring the said Louisa Tipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Tipps. Witness V. M'Bee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday of October, 1820.

6w26 VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, vs. ABNER M'LEOD. } Original Attachment, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.....IN EQUITY.

Milly Gaither..... vs. John Martin, John Price, Milly Price, Sally Young, Charles C. Young, Lemira Young, Adaline Young, Dorinda Young, William M. Young, Thomas Young, and Adelaide E. Young. } Petition for the sale of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of another state and government: *Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, unless the aforesaid parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6w26 JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

CONNUBIAL LOVE.

O Love!—Heaven's sweetest boon bestow'd
To cheer our dreary pilgrim road;
That with a changeless fervour glows
'Midst burning sands, or polar snows,—
Without thy soul-enchanting power,
Joyless was Eden's brightest bower;
In vain its roses shed perfume
O'er fields of ever-during bloom:
Every hope was scar'd and blighted,
Every bliss was disunited,
And Paradise was half unblest,
Till infant love became a guest.
Where angel Beauty never smiled,
The fairest spot on earth were wild;
For love alone our home endears,
Love softens e'en the grief of tears,
Like erring creed of Moslem faith,
Whose Houris soothe the pangs of death.

CALEDONIA.....By James Hogg.

CALEDONIA! thou land of the mountain and rock,
Of the ocean, the mist and the wind;
Thou land of the torrent, the pine and the oak,
Of the roebuck, the hart and the hind,
Tho' bare are thy cliffs, and tho' barren thy glens,
Tho' bleak thy dun islands appear,
Yet kind are the hearts, and undaunted the clans
That roam on those mountains so drear.

A foe from abroad, or a tyrant at home,
Could never thy ardour restrain;
The invincible bands of Imperial Rome,
Assay'd thy proud spirit in vain.
Firm seat of Religion, of Valor, of Truth,
Of Genius unshackled and free;
The muses have left all the vales of the South,
My lov'd Caledonia, for thee.

Sweet land of the bay and the wild winding deeps;
Their loneliness slumbers at even;
While far in the deep, 'mid the blue water sleeps
A calm little motionless heaven.
Thou land of the valley, the moor and the hill;
Of the storm and the proud-rolling wave,
Yes, thou art the land of fair Liberty still,
And the land of my forefathers' grave!

ENIGMA.....by lord byron.

'Twas whispered in heaven and muttered in hell,
And echo caught softly the sound as it fell;
In the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confest;
'Twas seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder;
'Twill be found in the spheres when riven asunder.
It was given to man with his earliest breath;
It assists at his birth and attends him in death;
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health;
Is the prop of his house and the end of his wealth.
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
And though unassuming, with monarchs is crown'd:
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in the prodigal heir;
Without it the sailor and soldier may roam,
But wo to the wretch who expels it from home.
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'er in the whirlwind of passion be drown'd.
It softens the heart, and though deaf to the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and instantly hear.
But in shades let it rest like an elegant flower,
Oh! breathe on it softly, it dies in an hour.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

WASHINGTON IRVING,

Who stands at the head of American wits, is endued with a keen and intuitive perception, a taste the most delicate and refined, a humor rich and playful, and a mind stored with brilliant conceptions, and ludicrous combination of images, which lash with sportive severity the reigning follies of the day, which abound in fine touches of humor, and sparkle with the brightest coruscations of wit.

The mental powers of this elegant satirist were early ripened into excellence. Premature exuberance of genius, so frequently portending sterility, was, in this instance, the forerunner of a rich and fruitful harvest. Mr. Irving's acquirements in polite literature, are as extensive as his imagination is boundless and excursive; his intellectual features bold, yet finely proportioned—like the Apollo of Belvidere, unite firmness to delicacy, and strength to elegance.

In his manners to strangers reserved, and occasionally laboring under slight embarrassments; he is easy, open, affable, and communicative to the companions of his social hours. In colloquial entertainments, his wit seldom, as might naturally be expected, flashes on the brain, or kindles the heart into merriment. Deficient in readiness of expression, his words follow at a distance the celerity of his conceptions. In his strictures on the fine arts, and his reflections on men and manners, he displays a knowledge of polite learning and of human nature, extensive, critical and just.

Port Folio.

THE ENGLISH, A FOREIGN TONGUE.

We extract the following from a French paper:—

"An etymologist has lately published the following analysis of the English language; its vocabulary, he says, is composed of 6621 words of Latin origin, 4321 of French, 2068 of Saxon, 1288 of Greek, 660 of Dutch, 229 of Italian, 117 of German, 11 of Gaelic, 83 of Spanish, 81 of Danish, 18 of Arabic, besides many others of ancient Teutonic, Hebrew, Swedish, Portuguese, Flemish, Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cimbrian, and Chinese!! The same etymologist pretends that in Shakspeare, Pope, Swift, and Milton, there *are not many more than a hundred words purely English!*"

So that it would appear, that when we meet an acquaintance in the streets, and accost him with "How do you do this morning?" and he replies, "pretty well, I thank you," we are probably speaking half a dozen languages at once. What "learned Thebans" we must be! In this way, a man who has a tolerable understanding of Dilworth's Spelling Book, must be no inconsiderable linguist; while one who can read Johnson at sight, must be a perfect Polyglot. The poor Burgois gentilhomme, was quite amazed to find that he had been speaking prose all his life without knowing it; and we are no less astonished on discovering that we had been talking Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cimbrian, Teutonic, and Chinese, for years, without ever having dreamed of it. There have been great controversies among the learned, as to what was that formidable dialect, which arose at Babel, out of the confusion of tongues; but after this discovery, we can have no doubt that it is that very English we all speak, and instead of High Dutch, which some have supposed was the language used by Adam in Paradise, we do now verily believe that it was that *pure English*, of which so few traces have been left.

Louisville Advertiser.

FROM THE (SAVANNAH) GEORGIAN.

SEDUCTION.

In the black catalogue of crimes, I know of none more to be deprecated in its consequences than this. Man is the natural protector of woman, and to him she looks for support in situations to which the weakness of her sex exposes her. In return for his protection, her smile rewards him in prosperity; she condoles with his affliction; she is the companion of his joys, and participator of his sorrows; in that scene where the attentions of a female are more effectual and consolatory than all the prescriptions of the materia medica, the bed of disease, she is the faithful and indefatigable servant, and the last sad and suffering mourner when we are no longer sensible to her attentions and her heart-rending griefs. To destroy and consign to destruction, by robbing her of "that jewel in her dower," her modesty, a being thus formed to delight and to serve, is it not

"As if this mouth should tear this hand
For lifting food to it?"

But unfortunate woman, deceived and deserted, her character lost, and with it the respect and friendship of the virtuous, like the wounded stag, shunned by her own species—

"A mark for scorn to point his slow unmoving finger at,"

suffers in silence, and sinks to her degraded tomb, unnoticed and unknown, a refuge too often from the contumely of a cold world, and the ingratitude and baseness of her betrayer, *man*.

But I will illustrate my remarks by a simple tale—too fatally founded on fact—as regards the melancholy *denouement*, literally true:—

Emma Woodville was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, who found himself after the close of that contest, in which he had served his country on many occasions, left by that country to pine in solitude and neglect. A little paternal inheritance in one of those beautiful villages which are found in the state of New-York, near the Canadian shore, sufficed for the support of himself and his wife, for at that time he had no children. Mrs. Woodville had been born to better fortune, but the change of her circumstances did not change her temper or her manners; she was still the same cheerful, affectionate and devoted friend. They lived happily, for they were contented with their situation; and nothing was wanting but a pledge of their affection to increase their felicity. The consummation of this wish rapidly approached, and the hearts of the major and his amiable consort, beat high with anxious expectation. But this delightful prospect was blighted in the bud—the joyious anticipation was only the precursor to a yet more afflicting calamity. Mrs. Woodville expired in giving birth to a daughter. The major was a prey to the most devouring and heart-felt grief; and despair was making hasty inroads upon his constitution, when the smiles of his daughter taught him that he had yet one tie to bind him to the world. He lived for his Emma, and the care of her education solaced his hours of despondency and grief, whilst her cheerful and conciliating disposition gratified the pride and hopes of a parent. But I shall extend my tale to too great a length. He lived in this manner, with nothing to interrupt his happiness, till our late war was declared, and the trumpet and drum roused our citizens from the slumber of peace, to plunge them into the horrors of an exterminating war. Colonel Manners, who commanded a regiment which was quartered in the neighborhood, became almost an inmate of the major's house--Plausible and insinuating in his deportment, he soon became a favorite of the major, who would talk of the days of his youth, the live-long night with all the enthusiasm of a veteran, who

"Shoulders his crutch and shows how fields were won."

Emma insensibly felt an indescribable interest in the narratives of the Colonel, and as he had always at command a tale of war, she was never more delighted than when he related his "hair breadth 'scapes, and wonderful adventures by flood and field," and with the gentle Desdemona, almost wished "that Heaven had made *her* such a man." Suffice it, that by the most unremitting attentions, and the most sacred protestations of fidelity, he seduced her from her native home, and from her distracted parent. Her tears fell fast upon his cheek as she clandestinely bid adieu to the cot which had seen her contented and happy in the society of the only one she had yet held dear on earth; the roses of the little garden she had cultivated, seemed to hang their heads and droop at her departure, whilst the tall oak under which she had so often been seated to receive the instruction and advice of her father, sighed mournfully as the wind rustled through its leaves. They soon arrived in New-York. The colonel took for her a lodging in an obscure part of that gay city.—For a time he was unremitting in his attentions, and his visits were repeated daily. She received him with smiles, but they were a poor disguise for the canker worm which devoured her heart. Often, whilst his kindness was yet unabated, she found it impossible to restrain her tears, and he would kiss them off from her cheek, and reiterate his oaths of constancy and his promises of an honorable marriage. His visits, however, became less frequent, and though she complained not, her grief and remorse became more intense. The lonely pillow, which she had once pressed in peace and happy forgetfulness, was now, wet with her tears, the scene of the most harrassing reflection; and her sleep was haunted with feverish dreams, in which her angry father frowned upon her from on high, in all the majesty of offended justice, and when she knelt, spurned her from him.—She soon after heard that he had wandered, in a state of mental derangement, into the woods, and had been taken by the savages at that time swarming on the frontier, and inhumanly murdered. The deepest dejection and melancholy preyed upon her spirits, when one morning she saw announced, the marriage of colonel Manners to a young lady of New-York. The shock overcame her—her eyes swam, her head became giddy, and she fell lifeless on her bed—she rose almost distracted—a confused recollection of some great calamity overwhelmed her mind; by degrees she recovered her memory, and the dreadful reality burst upon her. Yet she did not weep—her bursting heart refused to give vent to her anguish in the last resource of wretchedness and misery—and not a tear fell from her inflamed and burning eye; but she sat in a state of the most agonizing stupor, with an insensible and vacant stare upon her countenance. She put her hand to her neck, and with a convulsive grasp seized the miniature of her betrayer, which was suspended on her bosom, whilst with her other hand she insensibly reached from her pillow a vial of laudanum, (for she had not for many weary nights enjoyed the luxury of a sound sleep,) and placing it to her lips, swallowed the deadly drug.—Convulsion succeeded convulsion, till death relieved her from her misery, her remorse, and a world to her of sufferings and anguish.—No friend soothed the pangs of dissolution—No kind hand closed her fixing eye—She died unnoticed and deserted, and her blackened corpse was hurried unattended to the receptacle of the remains of the miserable, the felon and the self-destroyer, almost

"Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd, and unknown,"

A victim to the baseness, the ingratitude and injustice of man, and a sad but, I blush to say it, not a solitary example of the deplorable consequences of the crime of Seduction. V.

Religious.

PERIODICAL RELIGION.

We deceive ourselves not a little, when we fancy that what is emphatically called *the world*, is only to be found in this or that situation. The world is every where. It is a nature as well as a place; a principle as well as a "local habitation and a name." Though the principle and the nature flourish most in those haunts which are their congenial soil, yet we are too ready, when we withdraw from the world abroad, to bring it home, to lodge it in our own bosom. The natural heart is both its Temple and its worshipper.

But the most devoted Idolater of the world, with all the capacity and industry which he may have applied to the subject, has never yet been able to accomplish the grand design of uniting the interests of heaven and earth. This experiment, which has been more assiduously and more frequently tried, than that of the Philosopher for the grand Hermetic secret, has been tried with about the same degree of success. The most laborious process of the spiritual Chemist to reconcile religion with the world, has never yet been competent to make the contending principles coalesce.

But to drop metaphor. Religion was never yet thoroughly relished by a heart full of the world. The world in return cannot be completely enjoyed, where there is just religion enough to disturb its false peace. In such minds Heaven and earth ruin each other's enjoyments.

There is a religion which is too sincere for hypocrisy, but too transient to be profitable; too superficial to reach the heart, too unproductive to proceed from it. It is slight, but not false. It has discernment enough to distinguish sin, but not firmness enough to oppose it; compunction sufficient to soften the heart, but not vigor sufficient to reform it. It laments when it does wrong, and performs all the functions of repentance of sin except forsaking it. It has every thing of devotion except the stability, and gives every thing to religion except the heart. This is a religion of times, events, and circumstances; it is brought into play by accidents, and dwindles away with the occasion which called it out. Festivals and Fasts, which occur but seldom, are much observed, and it is to be feared *because* they occur but seldom; while the great festival which comes every week, comes too often to be so respectfully treated. The piety of these people comes out much in sickness, but is apt to retreat again as recovery approaches. If they die, they are placed by their admirers in the Saint's Calendar; if they recover, they go back into the world they had renounced, and again suspend their amendment as often as death suspends his blow.

HANNAH MORE.

Whatever wealth and honor may be worth to the living, they are nothing to the dead; nothing even to the dying! That decisive change sunders all the ties that bind a mortal to the world. The hour of dissolution is emphatically the hour of trial: Then, more than at any other period, the affrighted, agonized victim feels dependance and needs assistance: And if there be any thing of power to do this; any thing of power to abate the horrors and cheer the darkness of the death scene, the bestowment of THAT, more than any other token within the gift of Providence, ascertains who those are among the dwellers on the earth, whom the God of Heaven delights to favor and to honor. There is THAT of power to do this. The calm and tranquil, the rapturous and triumphant death of thousands is in proof of it.

The hope of eternal life; the sweet assurance of sin forgiven; the sight of heaven, breaking on the soul through the twilight of that long, dismal night, of which death seems but the commencement; there is something so precious, so consoling, so divine, in such an exit from the world, that were it attainable only by a life of perpetual martyrdom, I should still devoutly pray to God, *Let me*, even on such terms, *die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.* Yes, even on such terms, I should account the good man blessed: Yes, even on such terms, I should covet the confessor's dungeon—I should covet the martyr's stake.

DR. NOTT.

There is nothing more common, than for great rogues to ride in triumph, when little ones are punished. But let wickedness escape as it may at the bar, it never fails of doing justice upon itself; for every guilty person is his own hangman.